

12. Rothschilds and press control

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Gentile Folly: the Rothschild's

THE power of the Rothschilds to influence public opinion by means of press control has been too often acknowledged and exercised for any doubt to remain on the matter. A newspaper has to pay its way, and is, except in the rare cases where its editor or owner is a man of unusual character, particularly susceptible to the favours which Jews of unlimited means can bestow upon it, to say nothing of the detrimental effects those same unlimited means can produce if applied in a hostile manner.

The Jew poet Bialik, in an address given to Jews at the Jewish University in Jerusalem on 11th May, 1933, said:—

“Not in vain have Jews been drawn to journalism. In their hands it became a mighty weapon highly fitted to meet their needs in their war of survival.”

Note these words “weapon” and “war.”

It is ridiculous then, considering that the Rothschilds have throughout the 19th century been the most powerful Jewish financiers in Europe, to suppose that they have not been the principal controllers of the Press for the purpose which Bialik so accurately defines.

When, therefore, *The Graphic* of 26th July, 1879, stated that “the Press of the Continent is to a large extent in the hands of Jews,” it is equivalent to saying it was largely in the hands of Rothschilds.

The whole subject of Press Control in Britain by Jews is dealt with in a special pamphlet issued by the Imperial Fascist League called *Jewish Press Control*. I must confine myself to some known examples of what must have been the general practice for over 100 years.

Most noteworthy is the extreme intimacy of Mr. J. T. Delane, Editor of *The Times* between 1841 to 1877, with the Rothschilds, as already described (see p. 48).

We know that Sir Moses Montefiore introduced the Jew Samuel Phillips to the staff of *The Times* where he became Chief Literary Editor, professing Christianity, his son becoming Private Secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Benson! We know that this Phillips tried to influence the provincial press not to pin Lord Derby down to a pledge of protection in 1852. We know that in 1872, on the last day of the year, the Russian

Ambassador in London, Brunnow, wrote the Russian Chancellor saying that he was persuading Lionel Rothschild to use his influence on *The Times* to adopt a policy of peace and conciliation, and that Brunnow had used the same influence in 1863. (*Cambridge Historical Journal*, I, No. 1, 1923). We know that the Rothschilds had been urged by a Cabinet Minister to bring pressure on *The Times* to induce it to modify its hostile attitude towards Germany during the Boer War in 1900; this was of course long after Delane's decease. (A, Vol. II., p. 453). The Rothschilds could do what no Cabinet Minister could achieve!

We know that Lord Kemsley's son Denis has married a Rothschild and that Lord Kemsley and his brother Lord Camrose are Press Kings.

We know that *The Standard* had to close down at the outbreak of the Great War, 1914-18, because the Austrian Embassy "which had been surreptitiously financing it, could no longer make payments" (speech in House of Commons, 21st Nov., 1938, by Rt. Hon. T. Johnston, M.P.). Who ruled Austria, the Hapsburgs or the Rothschilds?

We know that the Rothschilds are chief shareholders in *The Economist*.

We know that Alfred Rothschild gave *The Evening Times* a gift of £1,000 to enable it to carry on. (L, p. 148).

It is the same all over the Continent where "democracy" prevails.

The Rothschilds control the *Agence Havas*, *Le Temps* and *La Revue de Paris*, and, until Hitler took over Austria, the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna.

The most striking instances in which the Rothschild money-control of newspapers has been exercised have been in the deliberate suppression of news about Jewish Ritual Murders, and the vilification and abuse of prosecuting counsel and judges in such cases. Thus, the influence was brought to bear on the Damascus murder, 1840; the Tisza Eszlar Case, 1882; the Polna case, 1899; and the Kiev case, 1911.